NO. 34

CUNNESS TRIAL ON TAFT'S RELIGION. SARDOU IS

Murdering Four.

DID THE WOMAN DIE IN FIRE? "HIS OWN PRIVATE CONCERN." AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN

House, With Woman and Children, After Aiding to Murder Men Lured Thither.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 9. - Ray Lam-phere, former farmhand for Mrs. Belle Gunness, proprietor of the "murder farm," was placed on trial here today on the charge of murdering the woman, her three children and Andrew Helgelein,

Judge Richter presides at the trial. A special venire has been called to provide a jury, and it is the intention of Prosecuting Attorney Smith to carry through the trial without delay. Lamphere's attorneys, Messrs. Darrow and Worden, are determined to clear their client as soon as possible.

"We shall make a determined effort to prove that Lamphere set fire to the Gunness house, thereby causing the deaths of Mrs. Gunness and her children," said Mr. Smith. "We also believe that we can connect him with the murder of Andrew Helgelein."

"We are going to clear Lamphere," said Attorney Worden. "The state has no case against him for the death of Mrs. Gunness.'

Opinion as to the farmhand's guilt seems to be about equally divided in the town. There are those who hold that he was a willing tool of Mrs. Gunness in doing away with the



BAY LAMPHERE.

men whom she murdered after rob bing them and that jealousy brought him to the point of burning up the woman and her children. Others hold that he is not mentally accountable and not capable of planning so atrocious a crime. Fifty witnesses in the case have

been called upon to be ready today to tell what they know of the proceedings at the "murder farm."

The Gunness case startled the world last spring, when it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the woman had lured hither a number of men from various parts of the country by means of advertisements in matrimonial papers and had then done them to death for their money. Among them was Andrew Helgelein. The finding of bones on the farm after the place was burned led to the disclosure of the crimes For many days the remains of the woman and her children were sought. It was reported that she was seen in various parts of the United States, but the reports were not verified. The coroner's verdict was that she perished in the fire. Before this verdict was reached Lamphere had been arrested on the charge of killing Mrs. Gunness and aiding her in putting out of the way the men who had been traced to Laporte.

Flowers and Doves For King Manuel. Oporto, Nov. 9.-King Manuel made a state visit to this city, which is the center of republicanism. Vast crowds gave him a tremendous ovation, ladies in balconies showering him with flowers and letting loose flocks of doves.

No Drinks For Railroad Clerks. Portland, Ore., Nov. 9.-Ralph Blaisdell, auditor for the Harriman roads here, announced that any one of his 500 clerks would be dismissed forthwith if detected taking a drink or even visiting a saloon.

Leaps From Liner at Sea. New York, Nov. 9.-The French line steamer La Touraine, from Havre, reports that J. T. Leguerre jumped overboard in midocean. The steamer stopped and lowered a boat, but no trace of the man could be found.

Made Before Election.

"Catholic, Protestant, Christian and Jew" Sit Side by Side.

Washington, Nov. 9. - "Secretary Taft's religious faith is purely his own private concern and not a matter for general discussion and political discrimination," says President Roosevelt in a letter he made public in which he answers numerous correspondents:

I received many letters during the cam-paign expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Taft on religious grounds—some of them on the ground that he was a Unitarian and others on the ground that he was suspected to be in sympathy with Cath-olics. I did not answer any of these let-ters during the campaign because I regarded it as an outrage even to agitate such a question as a man's religious convictions with the purpose of influencing a political election.

You ask that Mr. Taft shall "let the world know what his religious belief is."

world know what his religious belief is." This is purely his own private concern, and it is a matter between him and his Maker, a matter for his own conscience, and to require it to be made public under penalty of political discrimination is to negative the first principles of our government, which guarantee complete religious liberty. Mr. Taft never asked my advice in the matter, but if he had asked it I should have emphatically advised him against thus stating publicly his religious belief. The demand for a statement of a candidate's religious belief can have no meaning except that there may be dismeaning except that there may be dis-crimination for or against him because

of that belief.

To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American

is one of the foundations of American life.

You are entitled to know whether a man seeking your suffrage is a man of clean and upright life, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows and fit by qualification and purpose to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate, but you are not entitled to know matters which lie purely between himself and his Maker.

If it is proper or legitimate to oppose a man for being a Unitarian, as was John Quincy Adams, for instance, as is the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the present moment chaplain of the senate and an American of whose life all good Americans are proud, then it would be equally proper to support or, oppose a man because of his view on justification by faith or the method of administering the sacrament or the gospel of salvation by works.

by works.

Now, for your objections to him because you think his wife and brother to
be Roman Catholics. As it happened,
they are not, but if they were or if he were a Roman Catholic himself it ought not to affect in the slightest degree any man supporting him for the position of president. You say that "the mass of the president. You say that "the mass of the voters that are not Catholics will not support a man for any office, especially for president of the United States, who is a Roman Catholic." I believe that when you say this you foully slander your fellow countrymen. I do not for one moment believe that the mass of our fellow citizens or that any considerable number of our fellow cittzens can be influenced by such parrow higotry as to refluenced by such narrow bigotry as to re-fuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed. Are you a particular religious creed. Are you aware that there are several states in this Union where the majority of the this Union where the majority of the people are now Catholics? I should reprobate in the severest terms the Catholics who in those states refused to vote for the most fit man because he happened to be a Protestant, and my condemnation would be exactly as severe for Protestants who under reversed circumstances refused to vote for a Catholic

I know Catholies who have for many years represented constituencies mainly Protestant and Protestants who have for many years represented constituencies mainly Catholic, and among the congressmen whom I know particularly well was one man of Jewish faith who represented a district in which they were hardly any

Jews at all. I believe that this republic will endure for many centuries. If so, there will doubtless be among its presidents Prot-estants and Catholics and very probably

estants and Catholics and very process
at some time Jews.

In my cabinet there sit side by side
Catholic and Protestant, Christian and
Jew, each man chosen because in my belief he is peculiarly fit to exercise on behalf of all our people the duties of the
office to which I have appointed him.

ARCTIC EXPLORER BACK.

Leffingwell Discovered Three Rivers In Northern Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 9 .- Ernest Lef fingwell, geologist and explorer, who was with Ejuar Mikkelsen on the arctic expedition in the schooner Duchess of Bedford, which was wrecked in 1907, has arrived from Point Darrow on the whaling vessel Harwhal. He is the last man of the

expedition to return. Leffingwell discovered and mapped three rivers in the extreme northern part of Alaska. All three empty into tween Annis and Mrs. Peter Hains, the Arctic ocean.

This sudden interest in brakes at the German imperial palace leads to a suspicion that Grandfather William II. is getting ready to slow down.

Farmhand Faces Charge of President Answers Inquiries Passes Away In Paris From subject editorially and, citing the **Pulmonary Congestion.**

Lamphere Is Accused of Burning He Points Out That In His Cabinet His First Play Was Hissed, but He Died With Title of France's Greatest Contemporary Dramatist.

> Paris, Nov. 9 .- Victorien Sardou, the famous dramatic author, died here of pulmonary congestion. He was the dean of French dramatists and a member of the French academy. The man whose first play was hissed and who then wanted to go to America to seek his fortune died rich and honored, with the proud title of France's greatest and most prolific contemporary

> Victorien Sardou was possessed of loved. He was born in Paris Sept. 7, 1831, the son of Leandre Sardou, an educationalist. At first he studied medicine, but was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews and for the minor journals.

His first comedy, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was produced in 1854 in the Odeon, then the second state theater, but it proved a complete failure. He then wrote the comedy "Les Pattes de Mouche," which was produced with great success in 1860 and subsequenty adapted for the English stage under the title of "A Scrap of Paper."

At the age of seventy-five Sardou witnessed the production of his latest drama, "L'Affaire des Poisons," at the Porte St. Martin theater. This play, which has to do with the infamous poisoning camarilla which existed under the reign of Louis XIV, and which was presented for the first time on Dec. 7 last, is still running to crowded

In 1857 M. Sardou was in a state of abject poverty and extreme distress. He was living in a garret and was prostrated by typhoid fever, but a neighbor, Mile. de Brecourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married her in the following year and was by her introduced to Mile. Dejazet, who had just established the theater which was named after her. M. Sardou's earlier pieces, after his first failure, were performed at this theater. Nine years after his marriage gloom was temporarily east over his career by the death of his wife.

Almost every land knows the stage heroes and heroines born out of Sardou's resourceful mind. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has won her greatest triumphs in roles he wrote for her, such as Tosca, Fedora, Theodora and Gismonda, "Mme, San Gene" was written for Mme. Rejane, in which she portrayed the outspoken, good hearted wife of Marshal Lefevre, It was translated into English, and Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry were seen in it at the Lyceum. The great English actor also appeared in "Robespierre" and other products of the genius of the master Frenchman. He married on June 17, 1872, Mile, Soulier, daughter of the conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1803 and was elected a member of the French academy in 1877.

POLICEMAN FOUND GUILTY.

Borrowed Money From Salvation Army Lassie In Restaurant.

New York, Nov. 9. - Policeman George E. Streble has been found guilty of "borrowing" nickles, dimes and dollars from Mrs. Esther Quinn, a Salvation Army "lassie," until he owed her \$20.

He was stationed in front of Martins', the Broadway restaurant, and obtained money from Mrs. Quinn as she entered the cafe to pass her tam

The policeman's wife at his trial wore diamonds worth at least \$1,000.

HAINS CASE CALLED TODAY.

Affidavits Alleging Insanity Under Consideration of Court.

Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- The case of Captain Peter Hains and T. Jenkins Hains, accused as principal and accessory in the murder of William E. Annis, who was shot following, as the defense claims, undue intimacy

was called here today. Judge Aspinwail has under consider ation affidavits designed to sustain the claim that Captain Hains is not in a fit mental condition to undergo trial at this time.

Are Our "Good Roads" Bad? In calling our "good roads" poor roads the Engineering News is careful to distinguish between the well built and the well maintained. A recent issue of this paper discusses the roads of England for example, says that good roads cared for are always good. But too often we construct cost-

ly macadam highways and then let

them go to ruin. Says the News: them go to ruin. Says the News:

"Repair" does not mean the restoration of ruined portions of the road, but current maintenance. England not only has regular road repair, but even the refinement of sweeping. The macadam roads that are most often pointed to with pride, "the best that we can show in New Jersey or New York or Massachusetts," receive no greater maintenance attention than our worst neglected roads. They are built well, but they are not maintained well. With the partial exception perhaps of the roads of one state, they are not maintained at all, in fact. And this, no doubt, is responsible for some of the difference between American and English roads.

Pertinent to this question are the views of Mr. Samuel Hill, a Washington delegate to the International Roads association, which met in Paris in October. Mr. Hill says that "any country in Europe" maintains better roads than the United States and that the root of the trouble with this counsingular charm and was greatly be- try is lack of competent engineers. To quote further:

The only way is to establish a good, thorough course of highway engineering in the universities. Our engineers are surely as good as any Europeans, but you cannot ask the farmer to run a bank, and you cannot ask a man lacking the necessary knowledge to build a good road. Of course the department of agri-cutture is largely to blame. The officials there seem to think that as long as a there seem to think that as long as a road is open and traversable, no matter how it is built, it is all right, and that's the end of it. They don't appreciate that the farmer can haul his freight over a clean cut path in half the time that is taken over a crooked, rocky road such as those of which we boast.

In the article quoted above the Engineering News says that there is money enough spent in road maintenance in this country, but the work is without competent direction. Until the system is changed the public will continue "to consign its investments of \$5,000 to \$8,000 per mile to rot and neglect."

Paper From Corn.

Still another valuable byproduct of he corn crop is promised by recent experiments of the agricultural department. Uncle Sam's chemists have succeeded in making five grades of paper out of cornstalk pulp. It is believed by the experimenters that a very good substitute for the wood pulp paper in use can be manufactured in well nigh limitless quantities out of ornstalk fiber.

Great quantities of cornstalks are destroyed every season or put to use far less remunerative than would be find a market for the stalks with the paper maker. There would be less danger of financial distress, too, when bumper crops send the price of the grain down, and the wasteful inroads upon the forests for paper pulp might be stopped if the almost useless stalk can be turned into printing paper.

FARM LIFE HEARING TODAY.

President's Commission Taking Testimony at College Park, Md.

College Park, Md., Nov. 9.-Inquiry into the conditions of rural and agricultural life by the commission appointed by President Roosevelt and headed by Dean Bailey of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell began in earnest with a hearing by the commission today in this town.

The commission has mapped out an itinerary covering the entire country, and the next ten days will be spent in the south, the schedule during that period including Richmond, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Spartansburg, S. C.; Athens, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky., and Washington.

Killed In Election Quarrel.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 9.-In a fight at Edwardsville James Vaughan, a college student, shot and instantly killed Jackson Barker and wounded Elbert Jones and Bart McCormick. Vaughan was placed in jail. The fight grew out of an election day quarrel.

Job Hedges Assistant Treasurer. Washington, Nov. 9. - President Roosevelt selected Job E. Hedges of New York as assistant treasurer of the United States at New York to succeed Hamilton Fish, who resigned the office to become a candidate for congress. It is understood that Mr. Hedges has signified his willingness to accept the position.

from Bishop MacDonnell to represent Brooklyn at the jubilee mass Nov. 16.

LEST WE FORGET. The Old Honesdale Academy.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

Almost directly opposite the rear enschool building now being built, stands the fine residence belonging to the Geo. F. Bentley estate, and at present occupied by the family of Hon. Leopold Fuerth, No. 1022 Court street. Thus, figuratively, may the old extend the hand of welcome to the new, for the should have completed her studies. The Bentley house, transformed as it is into place was found for her, but it happena commodious and attractive residence, was more than half a century ago the old Honesdale Academy, and stood facing on Church street, between 10th and preceptress then told her that if any 11th, where the imposing brick and nearer-by situation offered she would be stone front of the new structure now in preferred, and soon afterward an apcarved letters announces the "Honesdale High School." The Academy building was erected in

the teaching of the higher branches, still, a comely matron, better known For five years it ranked simply as one since March 30, 1848, when she was of the public schools of the borough, of married, as Mrs. C. S. Minor. Mr. which there were at that time three or four. In 1838 the Academy was opened, with Henry Seymour, A. B., a graduate of Amherst College, as the first principal. He was followed as the head of the school by Prof. Morse and Willard editor of the Wayne County Herald, Richardson, respectively. In 1839 Ben- and by him removed to a lot on Court jamin B. Smith, who was born in Franklin, Susquehanna county, in 1815, and house in which his family resided for a had taken a partial course at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., afterwards and commodious structure which was spending some years in teaching at Dundaff, came to Honesdale and en- May, 1853. The trustees at that time olled as a student in the Academy. In were R. L. Seely, T. H. R. Tracy, S. 1841 he succeeded Willard Richardson as principal; a position which he filled with the greatest acceptability for ten vears. Though a thorough disciplinarian he was greatly beloved by his pupils, n whose playspell amusements he took interest, and which he did all in his power to make attractive. He believed in athletic sports, and among other appliances calculated to develop the physical as well as the mental capabilities of the Academy boys, the writer well remembers the tall spruce pole planted in the back playground, with its revolving wheel on top, to which were attached a number of ropes whereby the lads were enabled to "swing around the circle" in double quick time without flying off at a tangent.

Mr. Smith married Betsey Hannah Brush, daughter of Deacon Stephen Brush in December of the year he became principal. The trustees of the Academy at that time were J. B. Walton, A. H. Farnham, John D. Delezenne, Stephen W. Genung, Amory Presott and John Torrey. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the only teachers for four years, but in 1845 the patronage had increased sufficiently to warrant the engagement of an assistant, and Miss R. H. Jackson was chosen for that position. She was announced as a "teacher of experience," but her experience in the Academy only extended over the winter term of twenty-two weeks. At that time pupils from out-of-town were accommodated with board in the principal's family for \$1.50 per week.

Honesdale in 1844. He was born in Washington, Conn., in 1818, and gradnated from Yale College in 1841. After now receiving his diploma he taught school for some time at Wellsboro, Tioga county, at the same time pursuing the study of the law. On coming here in 1844 he was admitted to the bar, hanging out his shingle over Dr. Edwin Graves's drug store, where, besides his legal practice be did considerable business as commissioner for the acknowledgment of deeds, etc., for New York State. In April, 1846, Mrs. D. Greene, formerly preceptress of the Milford Academy, having succeeded Miss Jackson as female assistant, Mr. Minor was added to ment of the opening of the fall term of in Philadelphia: 1847 appeared the following: "The Female Department will be under *charge of Miss Nancy P. Brown, of Utica, N. Y. Miss Brown has been educated for teacher, and from the recommendations which she bears and from the opportunity we have had of observing her mode of teaching and governing her pupils we

tions requisite to fit her for her station." Miss Brown had charge of the second story class rooms of the old Academy, and by no means the least exacting of the duties which fell to her lot was the ringing of the bell-the very same bell which has assembled the succeeding generations of Honesdale school boys and girls from that day to this. The bell, perched in a little cupola on the roof, was connected with the school Rome, Nov. 9.—Mgr. G. W. Mundelein, chancellor of the diocese of
Brooklyn, has arrived here on orders the school days of the year, the pretty Brooklyn, has arrived here on orders the school days of the year, the pretty le teacher (all of the old scholars, no matter how grey they may be now, will re-

are confident in saying that she has

both the natural and acquired qualifica-

member how attractive she was in their eyes, then,) yanked away at that bell rope, much, doubtless to her annoyance if not her disgust. The bell itself has something of a history. It has done trance of the magnificent new high duty here for three score and ten years, having been brought to Honesdale in 1848, before which date it was in use as a steamboat bell on the Hudson River.

As stated, Miss Brown was educated expressly with a view to teaching, and was promised a situation when she ed to be in a Southern State, and her mother objected to her accepting it, as it would take her so far from home. The plication was received from B. B. Smith for a lady teacher to come to Honesdale. When Miss Brown came here she 1833, but it was not at first devoted to was nineteen years old. She is here Minor, her fellow teacher, who afterward became distinguished as a lawyer, died several years ago.

In 1852 the old Academy building was sold to Howkin B. Beardslee, then the street, and converted into a dwelling number of years. The more imposing erected on its site, was first occupied in D. Ward, S. E. Dimmick, James R. Dickson and F. B. Penniman. Perhaps Alex. W. Dickson, of Scranton, son of Judge James R. Dickson, if this paragraph meets his eye, may brush up the memory of his early Honesdale days sufficiently to recall when he used to be sent by his mother to sit in a little chair beside Miss Brown in the school room, with a view to the beneficial effect of the association on his future development. The faculty was made up of teachers of exceptional attainments, Charles N. Todd and John Proctor being associated as principals, with a corps of able assistants, including Mrs. C. T. Tracy, Miss Abbie R. Knight, Miss C. S. Scott and Godfrey Staeubly. Various principals succeeded Messrs. Todd and Proctor, the school continually growing in popularity and patronage until 1861, when the property was sold to the school directors of the borough, and The Honesdale Academy became a thing of the past.

In the October 7th chapter of this series, a list of upwards of one hundred names was given as signers of a petition sent from Honesdale in 1851, praying the Legislature to take over as part of the State public works the Pennsylvania sec tion of the Del. & Hud. Canal. So far as the writer was informed not one of those signers was still in the land of the living, but the following letter happily cerrects us on this point :

NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y OCT. 26th, 1908. * * * A copy of your paper of Oct. Charles Sherman Minor came to 7th, was sent me by a friend, and I see anti-D. & H. Petition, 57 years ago. also state that not one of those is living

> I am happy to inform you I was one of the signers, and that I am still living and enjoying very good health. I was brought up near the Faatz & Greeley glass factory. My father moved from Vernon, N. Y., when I was four years old. He worked in the factory, being a blower. I am now in my 79th year. I also wish to say I was personally acquainted with over a hundred of those Yours Respectfully, signers. GEORGE GREINER.

Governor Stuart Praises Guard.

Goy. Stuart pays this high compliment to the National Guard of the State, the list of instructors. In the announce- in speaking of the late Founders' Week,

"The entire division appeared for the first time in its history in full dress uniform, and made an exhibit that reflected the highest credit upon the organization, Y. Miss Brown has been educated for and that must have been a matter of the express purpose of becoming a personal pride, as it was of honor to every officer and enlisted man who par-ticipated in the demonstration.

'The behavior of the troops was bevond reproach or criticism. plaint as to unsoldierly conduct was re-ceived or heard. The reputation for good conduct and soldierly deportment of the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth was maintained to a degree that should of the National Guard proud of the privilege to be enrolled and serve as a soldier."

In an article on the people of Morocco a writer in "Figaro" says: They have some queer adages and some that closeiy resemble ours. Thus, they say. "The camel cannot see its hump, but plainly sees the one on its neighbor'; 'He who depends on his neighbor will go to bed

Advertise in THE CITIZEN.